

## AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 5, line 10, with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- Reference is now made to **Fig. 2**, showing a schematic longitudinal sectional view of a segment **40** of the electro-optical unit **2** of a tonometer of the invention. Segment **40** of the electro-optical unit **2** is placed in front of a user's eye **42**. IOP is typically measured in the area of the cornea **44**, preferably at its center, (which is the location of the pupil). Therefore the electro-optical unit **2** is pointed toward the cornea **44** on which a substantially central sector **46** is to be illuminated. In a preferred embodiment of the invention, there is provided a unitary device which includes both a light projecting element and a collecting tube (LPCT). The LPCT **48** is positioned in front of the pupil taking care not to touch the eyelashes. LPCT **48** has a substantially thick wall defining a narrow lumen **50** (~~constituting an internal bore~~). The proximal face **52** of LPCT **48** is coated with a suitable anti-reflecting coating. ~~The A flexible tube 54 is provided with its proximal end coupled to a side surface of the lumen 50 and is connected~~[[,]] at its distal end[[,]] to a source of compressed air (not shown). ~~A light-guiding device, for example~~ The light guide 56 is attached to the distal face of LPCT 48 by means of a refraction index-matching glue or any suitable glue such as EPOTEC® (a commonly used optical glue). The proximal distal face 52 of the light guide 56 conforms to the distal proximal face of LPCT 48. The light guide 56 assumes the shape of a frustum of a pyramid or a cone towards its distal end. A light reflector 58 consisting of a highly reflective, diagonally mounted plate, is attached to the inner surface of the light-guide 56. This reflector 58 deflects an illuminating beam 60 directing it along the axis of LPCT 48 to the central sector 46. The light source emits a collimated light, typically from a light emitting diode (LED) or a laser (not shown). --

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 6, line 22, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--The wall of LPCT **48** provides for reflecting and delivering reflected light **64** to detector **72** and is referred to hereinafter as light collecting and delivering device. In the embodiment shown in Fig. 1 the light guide 56 constitutes a light-guiding device that serves to direct light reflected by

the eye to a detector without passing axially through the lumen 50. Optionally, the LPCT 48 consists of a tube through which illuminating light is projected to the body whose internal pressure is measured, surrounded by bundles of fiber optics. In such a case all the bundles of fiber optics are grouped together to form a densely packed bundle and the respective face of each fiber is directly attached to the face of light detector 72. Such a densely packed bundle serves to concentrate the light reflected from the patient's eye prior to its striking the detector and functions as a~~the~~ light guiding device constituted by the light guide 56 in the embodiment shown in Fig. 2. Furthermore, the bundles of fiber optics need not cover the entire surface of the tube densely. Any substantially tubular body whose wall is either monolithic or consists of discrete transparent longitudinal members having suitable refracting index can function as a light collecting and delivering device. Similarly one or more such transparent members or bundles of fiber optics are applicable. However, the light collecting and delivering device preferably surrounds the volume through which illuminating light is projected to the body whose internal pressure is measured.--